

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1846.

PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

It is now understood that the Oregon treaty is ratified, and peace is still to be maintained with England; an event for which the people of this country have long been anxiously waiting. The treaty has been signed by the President, and the Senate has given its assent to it. The treaty is a masterpiece of diplomacy, and it is a great triumph for our country. It settles the Oregon question, and it opens up a vast territory for our settlement. It is a treaty of peace, and it is a treaty of justice. It is a treaty that will bring us into closer relations with our neighbors, and it is a treaty that will bring us into closer relations with the world.

Let the people arise in their strength and put down the spirit of war, and the rulers of the nation will no longer pour out the blood of their subjects upon the high places of the field. Let the people arise in their strength and put down the spirit of war, and the rulers of the nation will no longer pour out the blood of their subjects upon the high places of the field. Let the people arise in their strength and put down the spirit of war, and the rulers of the nation will no longer pour out the blood of their subjects upon the high places of the field.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT.

The General Association of Connecticut met at Somers, on Tuesday of last week, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. Dr. McEwen was chosen moderator, and Rev. Mr. Cleveland of New Haven secretary.

Soon after the organization, the annual sermon before the association was preached by Rev. Mr. Bond of Norwich, C. Text, Psalm 22: 4. Subject, the Puritan.

After the sermon, the delegates, a part of whom had already been present, finished their reports. Both the Presbyterian General Association and the New York City. Delegates were also present from the Presbyterian and Congregational General Convention of Wisconsin, from the General Convention of Vermont, and the Congregation of Rhode Island.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

On the evening of Tuesday, a meeting was held in behalf of the Education Society of Connecticut, auxiliary to the American Education Society. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Emerson, secretary of the parent society, Rev. Mr. Leavitt of Providence, and Rev. Mr. Read of New York.

DELEGATES TO FOREIGN BODIES.

On Wednesday morning the first business was the appointment of delegates to foreign bodies, as follows:

To the Triennial General Assembly of Presbyterian Church, Samuel R. Andrew.

To the General Assembly of Presbyterian Church, meeting annually, David L. Parmelee, Principal, Walter Clarke Substitutes.

To the General Association of Massachusetts, Josiah Hays, Daniel March, Substitutes.

To the General Association of New Hampshire, W. A. Hyde, C. Thompson, Principals; E. B. Crane, Substitute.

To the General Convention of Vermont, Edwin Hall, Francis L. Robbins, Principals; E. D. Kinney, Substitute.

To the Evangelical Association of Rhode Island, Nathaniel Porter, D. D. Thomas Punderson, Principals; Walter Clarke, J. S. Whitely, Substitutes.

To the General Conference of Maine, J. Allen, W. W. Woodworth, Principals; Mark Tucker, D. D., E. Dickinson, Substitutes.

To the General Association of New York, Alfred E. Ives, David Wright, Principals; Lamotte Ferris, Substitute.

To the General Association of Michigan, James Ely, Principal; Charles Nichols, Substitute.

To the General Association of Wisconsin, James Ely, Principal; Andrew L. Stone, Substitute.

To the General Association of New Jersey, James Ely, Principal; Andrew L. Stone, Substitute.

To the General Association of New York, Alfred E. Ives, David Wright, Principals; Lamotte Ferris, Substitute.

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KITCHEN FURNISHING
NO. 8 CORNELL, 8 BRATTLE, AND THE
TRADING on the Free of Home Knives and
 immense everything pertaining to it
 is known. The Kitchen Knives and
 all the other things are of the highest
 quality and the most complete to facilitate
 the work of the housewife. The establishment
 is open from 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

BOSTON BATHING PADS
PATENT FREE LUBRICATING
 BATHING PADS. These pads are made of
 the finest material and are of the most
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ERASMUS D. MOORE,
MARTIN MOORE, EDITORS.

THE RECORDER.

CORRESPONDENTS OF THE Boston Recorder.

Letters from Europe—No. XIX.

LIVERPOOL, —, 1843.

Wine—public—dinner—tells—glow of protection—man of letters—desired glass—Exchange—saying of Nelson—Custom House—Banks—Docks—Shipping—scribble upon them—abolition—charitable institutions—education—concludes.

In particularizing the various objects of a great city, there is hazard of being too prosaic. On the other hand, if they are generalized en masse, they impart to the mind scarcely a single point of interest, and leave it with vague and unsatisfactory impression. Still compulsion is laid upon us by our subject; and in this letter, demands the skimming and omitting process. Such a method is more in harmony with the taste of the times, than with the inclination of the writer.

How go just alike, but each believes his own?

With regard to the dwelling-houses of Liverpool, they are three and four stories high, many of brick, and partly stone built. They bear in general, the appearance of refinement as well as convenience. They are a striking contrast to the abodes of the poor, which are built upon the sloping outskirts of the town. The habitations of that people for winter, were caves in the earth, and for summer, like those of the aborigines on our own soil, a few stakes driven into the ground, and woven with wattle, covered with boughs of trees." The marked difference comes chiefly from the improving influence of christianity. For how much in ten thousand respects do we owe to christianity? Are we indebted to this heavenly dispensation!

As to public edifices, they are proportionable in number to the diversified wants of the population and recompose the concrete taste and public spirit of their proprietors.

Those for judicial purposes present themselves. The one, appropriated for different courts, has been aptly named the Law Courts. Here is accommodation not known to the writer, as existing in our country. It is that the dock, so denominated there, for the prisoners, being in the middle of the room, entered by them through a subterranean passage from the opposite buildwell. Such an arrangement has its reasons in preventing escape and the annoyance of crowds.

A substitute for this structure, a new edifice is nearly finished. Its location is near the Haymarket. There was once the "Green Hedge," where hedges were ordered for the purpose of driving sheep, and apparatus for heating and ventilating the edifice, is to be so arranged, that it can be directed exactly to any single apartment. The more faithful the duties of the family and the more diligent the industry of the young, the sooner will halls of justice be converted to uses of humane improvement.

In passing from courts we come to prisons. This country has long been celebrated for its fine jails. Accordingly it was the residence of several families of rank. Fallen to decay, materials were sold in 1820. The harp, song, feast and pomp of title, while the work of the prison, still remained the work of the inmate, while a prison, are ceased from its premises and succeeded by the works and business of mechanic arts.

At present, there are three prisons. Borough jail was according to the plan of London, and was destroyed by fire in 1841. The average daily number, confined there, inclusive of debtors, was 550.

This House of Correction at Kirkdale has a treadmill for punishing the refractory. This double machine admits of giving the commendable care is observed in classifying and rooming the convicts according to their character.

The principal bridewell and several others known as station houses. The latter are temporary receptacles of people, charged with offences in different parts of the city. Much notice for the buildings, which have the very article, of which you behold the immensely prominent. The jubilee of human deliverance from the bondage of depravity will indeed be glorious, when the need of judicial tribunals shall cease, and the prisoner by grace won free, still observed efforts against law and religion.

From the places where man is confined for the abuse of his liberty, and thus starves his reputation, we turn to those, where, in the proper use of his freedom, he may become and supply the physical wants of himself and dependants. The principal market houses of Liverpool are St. John, St. James, St. Martin and Gill street. The first of these houses by far were the most splendid in 1822. Prior to this there was an "ingate and cottage toll," on all produce brought and carried away through the different avenues of the city. Among the fish, not seen in our markets, abundant there, are the shrimp and tarbot.

There is a large building, known as the Corn Exchange. Its name denotes to us the American corn, as though it were used for the very article, of which you behold the single kernel there. It shows plentiful samples of other species of grain, to which an Englishman gives the generic term, corn.

A curious custom, practiced at two annual fairs, is preserved here, and is still observed. During these periods, the figure of a hand or glove is suspended in front of the town hall. This is a public pledge, that whoever rises the night of his freedom, shall be exempted from all arrears. Such protection to those whose adversity results from crime, is as it should be.

Various branches of manufacture are carried on extensively. Of these, iron is the sustaining pillar for churches and other ornamental purposes. The Herculean company turn out large quantities of china and earthen ware. Of the latter quality, much is cut entirely here in departments, where the topic of household furniture was introduced.

As to the commercial affairs of Liverpool, transient among our modern Tyres, the devoted of glass for spectacles, may be mentioned. The Exchange is a specimen of architecture for mercantile accommodations. In the middle of its area, is a costly monument to Nelson. Inscribed on the mouldings of the pedestal, is the motto—"England expects every man to do his duty."

Of the most prominent edifices, we may especially select the Custom House. It occupies extensive premises. In departments of it, are used for the post, excise and stamp offices. Like real merit, though we scarcely give it a look, its worthiness of particular attention remains.

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